ABBIVAL OF THE CHAMPION FROM ASPINWALL

## NEARLY A MILLION IN SPECIE.

Interesting from the Pacific Squadron.

## DEFEAT OF MOSQUERA CONFIRMED.

Union Troops Concentrating at San Francisco,

The steamship Champion, Captain Seabury, from Aspin wall on the 4th inst., bringing mails and passengers from San Francisco July 21, arrived at this port yesterday.

	an aprend	***************************************	
	ROM BAN	FRANCISCO.	
H. Strauss	\$8,600	R. Morrison & Co	\$7,000
Am. Ex. Bank	100,000	J. F. Coghill	2,600
Wells, Fargo & Co		Jonnings&Brewster	10,000
Jas. Leo & Co		Eugene Kelly	143,000
Harbeck & Co	3,450	W. Heller & Co	8,000
Ballin & Sander	17,000	W.T. Celeman & Co.	43,450
Order	22,520	J. Strauss Bros	25,000
H. Cohen & Co	21,000	Hadden & Williams	4.200
Naylor & Co	6.081	R. Meadow	9,500
Metropolitan Bank	75.843	James Hunter& Co.	6.000
Kirby, Byrne & Co.		J. Heller & Bros	7,400
W. Seligmann & Co.	32,000	C. C. Baker	5,886
F. Baker	20,000	Baker & Morrill	3,000
George Tuttle	6,000	Houston & Hastings	13,000
M. E. Hawley	4.000	J. B. Newton & Co.	23,489
Z. Enstein & Bro	15,000	R. Patrick	43,000
Neustadter Bro	12,500	Scholl Bro	15,400
A.S. Rosenbaum&Co	17,500	J. G. Parker & Son.	5,000
P. Naylor	9,000	The state of the s	10000
			941.081
	FROM AS	POWERT	427,002
Handy & Everett		W. H. Davis & Co	\$637
B. Howard & Sons		S. N. Henriques	
Order		n' Hom dans	
Total			\$3.497
*******************			1100/101

## WAR NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Troops Concentrated near San Francis-

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20, 1861. Active Military Movements in San Francisco—A Regiment of Cavairy—Regular Troops in and Around San Fran-cisco—The McMahon Guards—Remarks of General Sumner-Naval News-Seisure of Diamonds-The Lime

Point Tract of Land, &c., &c.
The military fever is again rife among our citizensSecretary Cameron's refusal to accept the regiment organized here threw a damper on it; but now our embryo oldiers confidently expect to be called upon to fill up the quota of 200,000 additional men required by the President. Accordingly, the drilling suspended some time since has been resumed, and the streets, as before, are alive with bodies of trained men. A meeting takes place this evening to inaugurate the first steps towards the formation of a cavalry regiment, 750 strong, to be ready in the event of being required for service. California produces some of the best borsemen in the world, and is, above all places, most suitable to raise a mounted corps. There is some speculation as to the reported expedition from here to Texas; and as secession has no foothold on this coast, it is but fair to give those anxious an opportunity of showing their devotion to the country. There is little else thought of at present besides the progress of the war, and it must be said that many incline to the opinion that some sort of compromise would be a happy event, if it could be brought about without lessening the dignity of the government. The rumors on this topic that reach  $\mathbf{u_s}$ from the East are received by a great number with

l learn on good authority that several officers of the promoted in consequence of the augmentation of the military establishment of the country, will decline. The reason for this action on their part is stated to be, in effect, that there is no guarantee of the permanency of the nev regiments, and that in giving up their present positions when the war is over. I learn further, that General Sumr is not at all pleased with the reluctance manifested and that he will satisfy the protestants that their grounds of objection are not [well taken. Having done so, the ackward officers, it is fair to presume, will either have retire from the army or enter upon the active duties of the campaign. Of course it is understood that promotion

manding officer, Major W. S. Ketchum, United States

At Fort Point (entrance to the harbor)-Companies A and B, Third artillery. Commanding officer, Brevet Major

Alcatraz Island (opposite the city)-Companies G, H, I and another, Third artillery. Commanding officer, Capt.

Benicia Barracks and Arsenal-Companies E and K. Sixth infantry; I, Third artillery, and one company of ord-

nance. Commanding officer, Col. W. Seawell. Camp Fitzgerald (Los Angeles)—Companies B and K First dragoous, and Companies I and F. Sixth infantry Commanding Officer, Brevot Major Carlton. San Diego-Company I, Fourth Infantry, Brevot Major Haller.

Fort Bragg—Company D, Sixth infantry, Lieutenant O. H. Moore. Noore. Fort Gaston-Company B, Fourth infantry, Capt. Un-Fort Humboldt-Company B, Sixth infantry, Captain

Fort Humboldt—Company B, Fourth infantry, Capt. Universellation of the Colorado)—Company C, Sixth infantry, and Company E, Fourth infantry. Commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Geo. Androws.

Fort Cuncalil (Newada Territory)—Headquarters First dragoons, with Company A of same regiment; Companies A, G and H, Sixth infantry. Commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Geo. Androws.

The following account is given of Fort Crook, which is in the arribero part of the State—This fort, now under command of Lieutenant Kellogy, is garrisoned by sixty dragoons—Lieutenant Fellore, Quartermaster, and Dr. Voolum, Surgeon. Soon after Captain Adams sent in his resignation and left the fort, the Stars and Stripes were run up and a salate of thirty-four guns fired. There is not a secessionist now at the fort—every man is fighting strong for the Union. Lieutenant Poliner entisted in the army only five years ago, and through merit has been promoted to the office of Lieutenant, and is now Quartermaster. The troops are distributed according to the order of Genoral Summer, issued soon after his arrival.

The large garrisons at Los Angeles and Fort Curchill are for the purpose of suppressing any tendency to incite opposition to the government. In the two places named some few sympathizers with secession stage. As a matter of precaution a sufficient force is in each place to arrest and punish in the event of these acts being repeated. In this city and close to it are one thousand regulars, which, it is no flattery to say, cannot be excelled as brave and disciplined record. The Mediahon Grenatier Gunraf (an Irish corners).

which, it is no flattery to say, cannot be exceited as prayed and disciplination troop. They are containing friend, and a contained the property of the soldiers. Their firing is described as very accurate very hard of the soldiers. Their firing is described as very accurate very hard of the soldiers. Their firing is described as very accurate very hard of the soldiers. Their firing is described as very accurate very hard of the soldiers. Their firing is described as very accurate very hard of the soldiers. Their firing is described as very accurate very hard of the soldiers. Their firing is described as very accurate very hard of the soldiers. Their firing is described as very accurate very hard of the soldiers. The first very hard of the soldiers when the very hard very hard of the soldiers when the very hard very hard of the soldiers when the very hard very hard

that land—that dear old Ireland—is to each and all her sons. It was not demanded of a man to forget his mother in his love for his wife. The two feelings never clash; nor could an Irishman's love for his adopted country ever be weakened by the most intense devotion to his own dear land. The General concluded amidst an outburst of applause, under cover of which he managed to retreat.

Then came more songs, "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Green above the Red," "The Harp that once through Thra's Halls," &c.

The night wound up with the toast "McMahon, Duke of Magenta, a true soldier." With three rattling cheers and a tiger the boys separated for the morning.

EAVAL NEWS.

The General Summer—armed steamer—is now lying in the harbor, and is commanded by Captain W. C. Pease, of the revenue service. She has been presented to the government for four mouths by one of our merchants, and is in every respect an effective craft. She is ready for service at any moment. The General Sumner carries six guns and has a crew of seventy men.

The revenue cutters Marcy and Lane are in our waters. The former has just been fully equipped; the latter is at the Marc Island Navy Yard undergong repairs.

The armed steamer Massachusetts, by drder of General Sumnor, is stationed at San Juan Island (disputed torritory), subject to the direction of Captain Pickett, who is in command of the United States Navy, commandant at the Marc Island Navy Yard, has had his name frequently brought before the public during the past few weeks. His son, while traveling in a stage, gave expression to secession views, and even went so far, it is said, as to insult lady passengers because they differed with him. A connection was considered to exist between the opinions of father and son, and a demand was made for information on the subject. Captain Gardner was certified for by a number of well known Union men. So the matter dropped.

mation on the subject. Captain Gardner was certified for by a number of well known Union men. So the matter dropped.

The French brig of war Railleur went to sea on the 18th inst., after a visit to this harbor of nearly a month. She proceeds to Tahiti. Another French vessel, a frigate, is expected to arrive at any moment. It is the opinion of well informed persons that we are to be visited by a small English squadron in a few weeks.

By the last steamer from Panama a man named Soile came passengor. He had with him a large quantity of diamonds, &c., which were seized as contraband by the Custom House officers; after investigation, it was found that a mistake was made. A city paper says.—The party against whom this groundless charge was made is Mr Leopold Seile, lately in business in New York city, and agent for the house of B. Fallek, No. II rue Lafitte, Parls. When the scizure was made, Mr. S. stated that the diamonds were not subject to duty, but his statement was not credited. Mr. Collector Rankin, however, made a rigid examination of Mr. Seile's papers and witnesses, and caused the goods seized to be returned, at the same time taking the precaution to receive from Mr. Seile a written disclaimer of his intention to shold the government for damages in consequence of the faux pas committed. The seizure was wholly illegal and unauthorized, and the person or persons connected therewith showed great ignorance of their duties. So positive were they that a good haul had been made, that on Monday last a "great spread" was set out. Misrepresentation, also, is to be laid at their door, for they magnified the small value of the seizure—about \$1,000 in all—to \$10,000. Mr. Seile states that Mr. Rankin behaved very gentlemanly to him, which no doubt he did, and charges all the troubles which best him to private malice. Mr. S. is unmarried, so the statements made by the Custom House officials in reference to the wife, who was said to have made a successful landing with a petticoal "all over" diamond pins, was wholly imagina

that one-tenth of the amount of goods has been extracted and kept by subordinates. The Collector promises to check the abuse.

It will be remembered that about three years since Congress passed an act authorizing the purchase of a tract of land near the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco for the erection of a fort, and appropriated \$200,000 for the purpose. The late Senator Broderick was mainly instrumental in defeating the purchase, as the property is, in fact, not worth anything like the sum then proposed to be paid for it. He declared that its value was not beyond \$5,000. The United States government is most anxious to obtain the tract for the purpose of defence, and in furtherance of its views our Legislature passed an act empowering its agents to proceed and have it condemned. A good deal of litigation has grown out of the matter, which was finally settled by our Supreme Court in favor of the government. Recently the matter was tried before a jury, who assessed the value at \$125,000, which is considered a most extravagant valuation. The land is barren and of scarcely of any use whatever, except for military occupation. The owners, however, intend to appeal. What is thought of the matter may be learned from the following paragraph:—

Mesers, Lewis, Matthewson, Bolkerstaff, Miller and Capt. McPherson, U. S. A., concurred in estimating the value of the 1,000 acres as being under \$40,000; while Mcsws. Teschmacher (Mayor of San Francisco), Sinton real estate autioneer), Vassault, Gibb and Feck estimated it as being worth from \$150,000 to \$300,000. Mr. Sinton said, "in my indigment the water is elegant from one end to the other; I mean the depth throughout the frontage, &c," he does not tell of the beauty of the land, its splendid perpendicular cliffs of rock, from 100 to 200 feet high, that extend along the line of the shore nearly the whole distance; he does not tell of the Scarcy of rock mayor of san Francisco wight grow until its population was counted by millions, and I ame Point, unless used by govern

requires immediate departure for the Eastern States.

We have new a large body of regular troops concentrated in and about the harbor of San Francisco. They are stationed as follows:—

At the Presidio there are stationed Company C, Third artillery (Ord's battery), in splendid condition, six guns and seventy horses; Companies A, C, D, F, G, H and K, Fourth infantry, and Company E, Ninth infantry. Commanding officer, Major W. S. Ketchum, United States

acre, and the balance at \$8.

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[From the Alta California, July 20.]

On Wednesday last the State Telegraph Company despatched one of their best operators, Mr. John Yoniz, to the end of the telegraph line now building east towards Sait Lake, to receive and transmit the poay news from the outer station. The company have now some fifty miles of the line constructed east of Fort Churchill, and have nearly affry wagons engaged in transporting poles and wire out, to and beyond the outer station, which enables them to push the work forward with great rapidity. Every week, from this time, will extend the wire and shorten the time of the pony. At the same moment, Mr. James Street, the agent of the company at Salt Lake, is pashing forward this way, having some two hundred and fifty miles of poles contracted for and which are now being cut and hauled westward from Salt Lake. The wire and insulators for that end of the line were purchased in the East, and are on the way out to Salt Lake, so as to be in readiness when the poles are set up, to put the line in working order.

In a few days messages can be sent to overtake the pony two days after it has left. San Francisco, or received here two days before the arrival of the peny in town. Each mopth a day more will be gained, and in oaccident happens to the teams employed in the work, the first anow will not fall in the valleys before the western half of the overland line from San Francisco to Salt Lake and another side the Eastern company are pushing westward, and by the list of August the wire will-be up to Julesburg, which is two hundred miles wost of Fort Kearny, thus shortening the pony time one day more on that end. They have also a large number of men and teams engaged in hawling out poly and wire, and are putting forth their best efforts to complete their half as quickly as the western half. A work of this magnitude in volvos great expense, together with a more than ordinary amount of labor and risk, for, should Indians drive off the

THE STARS AND STRIPES ON THE MOUNTAIN TOPS.

On Tuesday of this week, says the Alla California of July 20, Messrs. Peck, Fowler, Evey and other citizens of the upper part of Napa Valley, raised a staff and American Bag on the summit of Mount St. Helens, at the head of the valley. Several ladies were present, having climbed to the highest peak of this grand old sentinel, which is nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, to lend their presence to the patriotic act of decorating the locky summit with the national emblem.

intercourse with your Excellency's government shall be frank, open and unreserved. Whatever may be proposed or desired, shall be briefly and plainly stated, without any concealment or circumicoution—believing that straightforward honesty is the best policy with nations, as with individuals. While on my way to your capital, fir. President, I have been repeatedly struck with the wonderful beauty of your country, and the inexhaustible wealth of its soil; and I could not fail to be deeply impressed with the numberless blessings which a bountful Providence has showered upon your people. Far removed from the coid blasts of the North—your landscape smilling through perpetual dews and sunshine—a golden link between two occans, which reach along your eastern and western shores with beseeching hands, begging the rich products of your prolife soil for other climes—commanding at once from your central position and holding within your very grast the two great highways of travel and of trade which almost strike hands together across your land—leel impressed with the conviction that the people of this country haves noble destiny to fulfil, which they could not result if they would—that the buried wealth of this virgin soil a destined eventually to focat upon every sea, and enter every harbor of the globs.

On the conclusion of Mr Dickinaon's address, the President spoke as follows in reply—

Ms. Minstrae—There is no doubt of the friendship and goodwill, which the government of the United States professes for that of Nicaragus, but it is pleasing and gratifying to hear you declare and confirm such sentiments. I can assure you that the feeling of friendship on the part of this government is no less innere than that which you have expressed. The strongest its exist between Nicaragua and the United States, their identity of government alone is sufficient to induce both countries to recognise each other as brothers, and unite in proclaiming republican principles, for which, though our voice has hitherto been but weak, it is still

Our Panama Correspondence.

Our Panama Correspondence.

Panama, August 3, 1861.

Mosquera's Defeat Confirmed—Return Home of the Late and Arrival Out of the New Minister to Ecuador—Accident to the United States Frigate Saranae—Staking of a Now Granadian War Vessel—Arrival at Panama of the United States Frigate Lancaster—Administering the Oath of Allegiance—A Seaman, from the State of Maine, Refuse the Oath—The Southern Officers on Board Remain Faithful—Involved Officers—War Vessels in Port. dc.

There is no further news to report from the interior of the Granadian confederation. The English steamer Conway, due at Aspinwall to morrow, it is thought, will bring some definite intelligence from Bogata decisive of the fate of the revolution in that country. The English steamer Anne, from Guayaquil and Yumaco, with dates from the former place to the 24th ult., and from the latter to the 28th, which arrived here on the 1st inst., reports that a letter had been received at Guayaquil from a gentlemen at Quito of the highest respectability, stating that Mec-quera had most certainly been defeated near Bogata, thus onfirming the news of the Plantagenet, forwarded to the HERALD per last steamer.

Among the passengers per Anne was the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, late United States minister to Ecuador, who is accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. Buckalew and family proceed to New York in the Champion. Hon. F. Haussarek, the new minister to that republic, had arrived at Quito and entered upon the duties of his

Bad arrives as quite and carries up.

During the prevalence of a heavy swell in the bay of Panama, on the 25th uit., the United States steemer Suranae struck a rock, causing a bad leak, which will oblige her other to be beached here or sent to San Francisco for repairs. She was drawing at the time seventeen feet, and was anchored in twenty feet water. The Granadian war schooner Salamander capsized and such during the prevalence of the same swell, and now lies in the harbor a total wreck.

lence of the same swell, and now lies in the harbor a total wreck.

The United States steam frigate Lancaster, bearing the flag of the commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, Flag Officer J. B. Montgomery, arrived at this port on the 29th ult., forty-two days from Honoluiu, including six days detention at Acapulco. There is no change to note in the disposition of the various ships of the squadron from that forwarded to the Haral per last steamer, except that the accident to the Saranan will make it necessary to sand some other vessel to the south coast, where she had been ordered.

The day after the arrival of the Lancaster the Flag Officer administered the oath of allegance to the United States to the officers and crew, all of whom, with the exception of an ordinary seaman named Obadiah Heath, of Maine, took the oath meet cheerfully. The balance of the crew were so meensed at Heath's refusal that they would have thrown him overboard had the officer of the deck not interfered to prevent personal violence being inflicted upon him.

Flag Officer Montgomery first took the oath himself, in

not interfered to prevent personal violence being inflicted upon him.

Flag Officer Montgemery first took the oath himself, in
the presence of all the efficers and men, and then administered it to each officer in turn, according to rank, and
afterwards to the crew. Ten of the officers, including the
Captain, First and Third Lieuteants and Captain of Marines, are from the South, all of whom are as devotedly attached to the Union as any of their brother officers from
the North. This is certainly highly commendable, in
view of the fact that so many officers from the South have
resigned since our national troubles commenced. I am PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[From the Alia Californis, July 20.]

On Wednesday last the State Telegraph Company despected on the Indicated to the Lancaster to resign by their friends at home, but the end of the telegraph line new building seat towards to the flag of the Union is paramount to all other considerations.

derations.

Lieutenants Meade and Van Candt, of the Cyane, in Lieutenants Meade and Van Candt, of the Cyane, in consequence of severe indisposition, have been condemned and sent home. Surgeon Hord and Liout, Fitzbugh, lately attached to the Lancaster, have been transferred to the Cyane, and Surgeon Hallan has been transferred from the latter vessel to the Saranac. The British steam sloop-of-war Tartar, from Vancouver's Island, touching in at San Francisco, arrived at this port on the 26th ult. She is commanded by Capt. Dunlop, who conveyed a lot of fill-busters from the Mesquito coast to New Orloans a few years since. years since.
Vessels of war in port.—United States flag ship Lancastor, United States steamer Saranae

vesses of war in ports—United States flag ship Lancas-tor, United States steamer Saramac, British steamers Termagant and Portor.

There have been no arrivals at this port from Central America or the South Pacific since the sailing of the last steamer for New York, consequently fluere is no news to report from cither of those quarters. The steamer Guatemaia, from the former, is due here to-morrow (4th), and the British steamer, from the latter, on the sixth.

Newspaper Items from the Isthmus.
BLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARDS THE
ISTHMUS—NAVAL MOVEMENTS—NAVIGATION OF
THE BIVER AMAZON—EARTHQUAKE AT PANAMA, ETC.

The Panama Star and Herald of August 3 has come to and, but the news is of less importance than usual. The British ship Mersey arrived at Aspinwall on the 1st inst. bringing one hundred supernumerary seamen for the Pacific squadrop. All well on board. The same paper learns that at an interview between

Mr. Secretary Seward and Mr. Pombo, Charge d'Affaires Granadian Confederation, the former acknowledged the obligation of the United States, under the ex sting treaty, to protect the neutrality of the Isthmus and naure the safety of transit against invasion; also that yes This news gave much satisfaction. The United States flagship Lancaster, Commander Mont

gomery, arrived at Panama on the 29th ult, after an ab

The United States flagship Lancaster, Commander Montgomery, arrived at Panama on the 29th uit, after an absence of fifteen weeks, during which time she sailed fifteen thousand unites, having visited the Sandwich and Marquesas stands and the Mexican coast. Officers and crew all well. She was expected to remain in pert some time, relieving the Sarsace, ordered to San Francisco. During her stay at Honolulu she was visited by the King and Queen and their suites, by invitation from Flag Officer Montgomery.

The Peruvian government had commenced operations for opening the navigation of the Amazon by sending a commission to Great Britain, consisting of cleven persons. These men are to superintend the building of vessels for the expedition. Peru has also ordered an iron plated vessel for her navy.

On the 2d instant the United States frigate Saranac was taken to Taboga to ascertain the damage caused by ker grounding in the late swell. She will ultimately proceed to San Francisco. The Wyenning has also been ordered to that port. The St. Marys has been ordered to the coast of Mexico to relieve the Cyane, whose commander has left for the United States.

Early on the morning of the 1st instant a smart shock of an earthquake was feit at Panama. It was attended with a loud, rumbling noise, similar to that produced by a heavily laden wagon passing over paving stones. No ill effects have been experienced. This was the second earthquake experienced in Panama within about a month. A letter from Callao reports the arrest of three or four american contractors, on a charge of being engaged in issuing counterfeit Peruvian money. They had not been examined, nor would they be for some time, and the charge may have no foundation in fact. The names of the men are not stated. The election for Vice President had begun. General Jean Antonio Percy and General Ramon Lopezdavaile were the candidate, and the other the people's. A riot was expected.

## THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

The Abolition Papers the Great Sources of Mischief-How the Georgians were Seduced into Secession-Toombs Engi-neers the Movement-The Heresy of State being Superior to National Allegiance-How the Constitution of Georgia was Changed to Keep Down the "Poor Whites"-Shocking Cruelty to a Northern Woman-Apprehensions of Servile War-Crimination and Recrimination-Depreciation in Value of

TO THE ECITOR OF THE HERALD.

It is just one week since I left the outskirts of seces siondom, and everywhere, at hotel, restaurant, railway car, social circle, all through the North, the myriad talk ing tongues and countless thinking brains of our North-ern hives are eternally discussing the same subjects—

What does the South want? and what should the North do? From the very day that Toombs, of Georgia, telehad no hope of justice from the North," it has been the good fortune of the writer to discuss bi-weekly with a coterie of known rebels, despatches from headquarters to "fire the Southern heart."

SOUTH CAROLINA & BURNING PLAGUE SPOT.

That heart has been set on fire, and if it follows natural
laws, like unto all things else combustible, it will be consumed in the politico-chemical process. With the exception of South Carolina, which has ever been a festoring
the state of the second contact of th ulter of aristocracy—a running sore, with florid rega-circlet, on the giant body of the great Western republic the masses in the Southern States, on the first day of this year, were as true to the Union as the chaste young bride, with the hymencal blushes enlivening the pallor of her virgin check, to the loving Romeo upon whose arm she leaves the impression of her weight with such con-

There has existed always in the Southern States an ultra party which has advocated, blindly and unreasoningly, a separate nationality for those States. Until the election that party was powerless. By the aid of extracts from Northern papers of the Tribune stamp, paraded prominently in every country sheet throughout the length and breadth of the entire South, the advocates of disunion asked, and asked boldly, Can you call such York Econing Post, a democratic paper too—what sympa-thy can you have in common with such a people?" Union men answered: "This is a country of free speech, and the dictum of the Tribune is not identical with legislation at Washington." But the living, biting, galling taunts of such sheets produced an effect perhaps uninter Southern lad of sixteen colored to his ears as he listened to the tirades of the Northern abolition press upon an in stitution which, from his infancy, he had been trained to regard in conformity with the dispensation of Providence-There was, in this venom displayed by the republican press, an unfailing store of poison to the thoughtless and passionate; yet, with that lever alone, the Union sentiment was too strong to be even snaken. Had the eighty or more men who were sent to protect a few hundred old muskets in the arsenal at Augusta, been put to garrison fort Pulaski at the mouth of the Savannah, Georgia would never have seceded from the Union. Often, before and after the removal of Anderson to Sunster, have I heard some of the wealthiest slave owners of middle Georgia and elsewhere exclaim:- "Would to God we had a Jackson at Wash "Oh! for an hour of Wallace wight, or well trained Bruce to lead the fight." But such wishes were vain; the then United States government held out to the daring spirits of secession the tempting bait of Southern strongholds exposed to the grasp of vaulting ambition without the risk of a single blow. With Georgia outof the Southern Confederacy we would have to contend with

a body without a heart. Had Georgia stayed in the Union, would Alabama and Mississippi have secoded: THE PROPER OF GRORGEA DID NOT SECROR.

Are the citizons of Now York apprised that the people of Georgia never did vote themselves out of the Union? make the assertion deliberately and with a full know, ledge of that noble people, that the powers that be in the South dare not submit to a popular vote of the masses in Georgia, the acceptance of Union or dismice, the North North in Georgia the question of Union or disunion-the North at the same time guaranteeing them that their constitu-tional rights were sacred as heretofore, and full freedom

yet there are few men in that State who can now utter : Union sentiment.

How then did secession obtain the ascendancy? Political engineering and disappointed ambition effected

No expression is more common in the South than this— "That George Washington and the founders of our government never appreciated the slavery institution in its true light." I have listened to the silvery tones of Alexander H. Stephens, as he discussed the physiological and providential status of the negro, and stated that the " Father of his Country" was too tender-footed to use the word

"slave," and habitually employed the term "servant."

Should Henry Clay live to-day, many, perhaps the majority of the South, would be eager to hang him as an abolitonist. When Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, stood upon the balceny of his hotel at Charleston and addressed the frantic multitude around him, ne took from his pocket a number of the Tribune and read a short extract, in which the editor assorted the weakness of the South, and then the speaker naively replied, "The not the fools yet know that we have always had the centrol of this government?"

"The control of this government!" This, this was the coup de soleil which heated and stupoded the brains of Southern politicians. The fast census diminished the representation of the South in Washington, and the hate election was a proof that Jeff Davis and Cobb, and Toombs and Stephens had but slim chances of the White House.

And why should the South lose influence in the federal Congress? Does not every slave owned in the South equal Solomon in all his glory? What sountry ever grew so wealthy as the South in the short period of six or eight years? Has not every man his carriage, and has not cotton grown in value from six to thirteen cents, and is not the siave he purchased for five hundred dollars, in 1850, worth \$1,000 or \$2,000 now? Why should a people growing thus wealthy submit to a loss of induone in government, especially when the gain goes to strengthen their enemies?

the slave he purchased for five hundred dollars, in 1850, worth \$1,900 or \$2,000 new? Why should a people growing thus wealthy submit to a loss of influence in government, especially when the gain goes to strengthen their enemies?

HOW TOOMES ENGINEERED THE SECKSTON MOVEMENT.

Upon grounds like these a Toombs and a Cobb, each with a half million invested in laives, could appeal with effect to the hot-headed and proud cellection of young planters which constituted the Legislature at Milesigeville. "Why not," exclaimed Toombs, "usurp a power (not delegated) and pass the ordinance of seccession at one; if you do not hand me the sword, by \$G\$—d I'll take it myself. Why not pass 1879. The members knew, and Trombs knew, that the Union sentiment was so strong that they would get torn to pieces had thoy done so. But they could safely do one thing. They could cail a Convention, and they could pass a law whereby ten wealthy planters in the middle and Southern counties of the State would have as much influence as three thousand in the more populous counties, where few slaves were owned. And this they did, and by the aid of lying telegraphic despatches circulated all through Georgia on the eve of the election, announcing that Anderson was about to fire spon Charleston and its women and children, they sue ceeded in obtaining nearly half of the members elected to the Convention. In the county where the writer resided the rebol candidate received but 150 out of 1,300 votes.

But the Union men elected were slaveowners, and when they went to Mildrengiel they voted for secession, Mad after they returned they informed their constituents why they did so. Secession, the leaders told them, was only reseastraction of the government. The word slave was to be inserted in the constitution, and the new compact must proclaim to the world the physiological doctrine that God made the nigger to be a slave.

But must have been this segment that induced Linton Stephens, the brother of Aleck (and I have heard him says so), to attach his signatu

MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE NATION.

The solution pearly half of the members escend to the Convertion in the country of the solution party half of the members escend to the Convertion in the country of the country of the solution pearly half of the members escend to the Convertion in the country of the coun

union.

When the masses in Georgis come to examine the change made in their Constitution, the deril will be to pay somewhere. At present, to find fault with any of the doings of that Convention would be considered treason to the South.

doings of that Convention would be considered treason to the South.

ARRECCRATIC CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.

It may be interesting to the readers of the Herring to learn that by the old State constitution of Georgia each county was allowed one Senator. This gave to the middle and southern counties of the State, containing a few wealthy planters, and settled almost entirely by slaves, as much influence as the thickly settled nonsiture-owning counties. The new constitution, while diminishing the whole number of Senators, gives to every three southern counties with a hundred slave owning voters, one Senator, while three counties in the north of the State, with six or eight thousand voters, have but one Senator also. The protext assigned is to conform to the constitution of the United States, by which the lower house represents population, the upper territory. The real cause is that the large slave owners feel that they have no fellowship with the poor white of the South will be reduced to the quondam condition of the Sorth will be reduced to the quondam condition of the sorts of Russia.

CRUZELTY TO A NORTHERN WOMAN.

day is not far distant when the poor white of the South will be reduced to the quondam condition of the seris of Russia.

Geolety to a northern woran.

Much is said in the Northern press of the savage cruelty of the South to Northern born residents of both sexes. The writer, after passing scathless through the hands of vigilance committees, has learned at the hotel at which had to stop, at Jeffersonville, Indians, for a few hours, that a Northern woman with little children, who was following her banished husband, had stopped there a few days before with a coat of tar and feathers on one half her head, contrasting hideosaly with the beautiful natural locks of the other half. The recitat thrilled every fibre in my heart, and I longed to cut piecement the perpetrators of this demon outrage upon unprotected womanhood. I had a wife and four little children, who may have to suffer similar indignities, and I vowed in my soul that & It happened to my wife I would walk, if needs be, the thousand miles that separated myself and little family, that I may take a bloody and terrible revenge. Sill, I sympathize with such a people. They are now mad. They feel and know that they are standing upon a west magazine, and that the application of the match would not only dostroy a fortune acquired by industry, but expose every white woman in the South, married and single, and every much loved child, to a treatment and a death more horrible than any ever thought of by Sopoy brutality.

There is not a negro in the South who is not on the quit wise for the result of the present contest. That people have no mails or telegraph, but should a slave insurrection occur in Virginia to morrow it would be known in Louisians by the slaves there on Thursday next.

From plantation to plantation the news picked up while waiting upon the whites at table, travels with lightning rapidity. Despite of patrols and dogs those, who travel after ten o'clock at night—the hour at which the planter is commonly at rest—deep to pedestrians are to be commonly met

will spread rapidly through all the slave States, rendering the whole one scene of desolation and ruin.

BITTERNESS OF FRELING AGAINST NEW YORK.

Previous to the bombardment of Sunter the hope of wresting the reins of government from the bands of the republicans was almost universal. Washington was to be taken by a coup de main, and, with the aid of the hard Northern democracy, the constitution was to be remodelled. That event and the immense Union meeting held in New York shattered all such hopes to atoms. Then did the South become frantle, and since then they have never ceased to carse and villify every man, woman, child and thing that has ever lived there. The city of New York, say they, is more abolition than the Western reserve of Ohio, and it has ever been so, but self interest and the Southern trade had made its citizens hypocrites. Is it wonderful, that with life, property, all at stake, they should good themselves into frenzy? Now commenced the universal heading or mottoes in all the country press—"These who daily are dastards, and those who doubt are adamed." They must send all their men and arms to Virginia, and one ill-disposed white at home could by tampering with the negroes, set the entire country in flames.

SOUTHERN BUINARY OF NORTHERN VALOR.

with the supress, set the curies country in the considerable relicionance. There are some who have channed. They must send all their mean arrange to country in the country with the supress, set the curies country in the country with the supress, set the curies country in the country and the country and the supress of the curies country in the country and the country in the count

DEFRECIATION OF SLAVE PROPERTY.

The South has lost even already one half her wealth. Over two-thirds of the taxable property of the South consists of slaves. They have depreciated in value at least fifty per cent. There are few sales, for the simple reason that only these compelled by personal necessity will sell. The law has suspended all legal action for the recovery of obt. Still a few sales which took place at Savannah indicate the diastrous effects of the rebellion upon the very species of property whose value it meant to enhance. Young men were sold at \$600 to \$650, who one year ago could be sold at from \$1,600 to \$2,000.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE NATION.

terror to thousands in the South, and at wh few in the North would exult. I was trav-ling after midsight through a section stud-with large plantations, and was astonished at the unus wakefulness and ncisy hilarity of the negroes at ev-settlement which I passed; I learned next morning to on the day previous the news arrived that a compa composed chiefy of the sons of wealthy planters in county, had been cut to pieces at the battle of R Mountain.

waterumess and noisy histrity of the negroes at every settlement which I passod; I learned next morning that on the day previous the news arrived that a company, composed chiedy of the sons of wealthy planters in the county, had been cut to pieces at the battle of Rich Mountain.

There is a wide spread apprehension in the South that in the event of any great diseaster to the rebel army, the negroes who witness it will lose all self control, set are to the houses, and that the contagion will spread like lightning through the entire South.

Some in the North are astocished, a few appalled, at the suddeness and magnitude which have marked the assemblage of the armed rebols. This is which has stricken terror into the craven and psellanimous in our mides, who with hands in pocket cry for peac. These traitors, who do not appreciate the value of a government which protects their lives and property, and which they are oursing and striving to degrade, should be painted black and packed off to Dirie land—there they would soon be made to feel by vigilance committees, and lash and rope, the beautiful and humans spirit which has given its intended in the robol States, urged by pride and passion, made a fearful leap, and unforteness or uncared for circumstances carried them beyond the intended mete. With fits, wealth, astronal influence all upon the hazard of a die, is it a matter of wonder that they rushed to arms themselves, they grasped the sword and purse in every State, and threatening all who hesitated with death and ruin, they awelled their realize with thousands of clistens who were loyal to the core.

The worst days of the Directory, in that bloody episode in French history, cannot furnish instances of greater crucity and barbarity than occur daily amid our quondam brethren of the South.

All those not natives who have not plunged with franto zeal into the robol cause live in constant terror. Wheather all the propability that some suspected in French history, cannot furnish instances of greater crucity and barbarity

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

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THE VIRGINIA MILITIA.

The following extract is from the Charleston Meroury's army correspondent now in Virginia:—the militia are being mustered in to-day, and many of them came into it with considerable relucionance. There are some who have no ardent sympathy for the cause. They will fight for the South, of course, if obliged to fight, but they have the feeling that if it had not been for South Carolina there would have been no necessity of fighting. Meny others can badly spare the time. Their cats are unharvested, their other crops are still immature; they have no hands to work them but their own, and it is truly a matter of serious inconvenience and injury to be obliged to turn out. Yet in this section there are many who can fight, and who can be spared to fight, but who will not unless they are compelled to do it. Besides this, with the militia will come out the ordinary firearms of the country, which will not come without.

MINIE BALL WOUNDS.

A correspondent writing from Manassas to a Memphie paper, says:—"I also learn from one of our surgeons that the wounded prisoners taken by our army are not by far so dangerously hurt as the majority of our own mea. Most of our wounds are from Minne balls, which made great ghastly openings and frequently sone entirely through balls, whose effects have been less fatal."

DEATE OF LIEUTENANT MENOUN.

cotton and corn crops are heavy, and that the cane was promising. Also that the Confederate loan was "unusually popular."

LATER NEWS FROM TEXAS.

The Austin State Gasette, of the 27th uit., says:—
Governor Clark has now about 1,100 Texas troops in garrison, and on seconting duty in the Indian territories between Texas and Kansas. He has succeeded, through commissioners, in procuring the friendship of the civilized tribes inhabiting that country, and has effected treates with most of the nations on the reserve north of Texas, by which they bind themselves to fight for us in the present war. He is now about organizing several regiments on the line of Red river, as a corps of reserve, in the event disaster should overtake us in Missouri, and to be used as a nucleus for rallying a large force to repel invasion, if necessary. He is, we are informed, about establishing a full understanding, and a line of communication, with the Governors of Arkansas and Missouri, and with Gen McCullouch's headquarters. He is using all the means within his power to procure arms and ammunition for the State. He is doing most of this on his owresponsibility, but there can be no doubt that he will be fully sustained by the Legislature.

The Galveston News, of the 30th uit, has the following.—The foundry at Lavaca, for making cannon, is nearly ready. All the necessary machinery is up and at work, Lioutenant Colonel John R. Baylor has arrived at Fortal troops there. The cotton crop on the Lavaca river is reported by the Indianola Courier, to be so far advanced as to be safe from the worm. A gentleman just from Corpus Christi informs the Columbia Democrat that the best of sait can be had near there, from the lagoons, at ten cents a bushel.

The Indianola Courier, of the 13th inst., says:—The Collector of this district has received inatructions from Richmond to dispense with the services of Deputy Collector at this port, and all other subordinate officers or employed in his district, whose services are not absolutely nocessary. We learn tha

THE KANAWHA EXPEDITION.